



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

must be carried out as soon as possible, and, in any case, must not take longer than twenty-four hours, and so as to avoid damage to merchandise and to the ship's plating and engines, and also so as not to interfere with the coming and going of passengers and crew between ship and shore. In the case of ships in ballast, the process, if there be occasion for it, shall be carried out as soon as possible, and, in any case, before taking cargo.

If a ship from an infected port has been subjected to measures of rat destruction, these can not be repeated unless the ship has called at an infected port and has there brought up to the quay, or unless sick or dead rats are found on board.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days, reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port. The crew may, during the same period, be prevented from leaving the ship except on duty.

The competent authority at the port of arrival may, in all cases, exact a certificate, given on oath, from the doctor of the ship, or, in his default, from the captain, testifying that there has not been a case of plague on board since departure, and that unusual mortality among rats has not been observed.

RATS.

Rats may transmit the disease from one port to another, and in some foreign ports—Constantinople, for example—it is required that ships arriving from contaminated ports must possess a certificate that rats were destroyed before loading.

Continuous effort should be made to destroy rats on board ship, and it is probable that any ship carrying a mongoose would rapidly become rat-free. Short of this, their destruction is most readily accomplished by sulphur fumigation when the holds are empty.

The public health department is also prepared to direct and supervise the fumigation of ships with this view, and to certify accordingly.

In order that effect may be given to the foregoing proposals, intimation should be sent to the medical officer of health of the berth at which the ship is lying, and in the case of outgoing ships the probable hour of sailing should be stated.

I am, yours truly,

WM. ROBERTSON, M. D., D. P. H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended May 13, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths reported; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 9	Anselm	41	6	0	0
11	Spero	18	0	0	0
10	Nicaragua	18	0	0	0

The steamships *Anselm* and *Nicaragua* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended May 13, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.